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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

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# Choice Loetry.

GRANT.

BY ORPHEUS C. KERR.

(March 4, 1677.) The King is dead—long live the King!" they clan When moves a Crown from falling head to high; To throw o'er feall humanity the glamour, That, raised to Royalty, it cannot die.

The golden circlet fiaming geme of ages,
By craven homage held in upper air,
Eternal shines through long historic pages,
A symbolic stamp of godbead deathless there.

No fable ours. like this, to gild immortal
The name and office first in peace and strife;
They are but men who pass our leftiest portal.
And perish from it in the midst of life.

From clouds of War that thine own sword had riven Era yet thy head above their gloom was clear : yet thy head above their gloom was clear; rang for thee, or thee arraigned, to Heaven treoper's shouting and the widow's tear;

The great Republic summoned thee to station Made doubly great by thy victorious aid, when through the blood-stained highways of the Nation The long-roll answered to the causemade.

she called in no uncertain tones of needing.
That these shouldst hear thy laurels to the place
where Martyr blood of a lost Chief was pleasing
for shield from those who smote her in the face

a loyal Captain, trained to follow orders, A man to them obeying as to Fate, fly marching asswer took theo 'er the borders, Between the camp-fire and the halls of State. A Captain true, unused to Party's scheming, Not despor versed in wiles to meet its own, As in the field for half-lost Fight's redeeming, In Faction's fend thou stood'st almost alone.

What marvel, then, that carping tongues assaulted. The allent leader, open as the day; That bold Vainghory thought the Chief had halted, When firm he stood, a lion, in its way!

Where qualled the will at Donelson the victor: O'er Vicksburg's walls of steel and flame no less Inexorable the Republic's litter. To bear her fasces through the Wilderness!

is War a bolt with no resounding thunder To cry the havor of its dread release. Thy plain, straight way, sententions to our wonder, A noiseless mastery, prevailed in Peace.

No word from lips inscrutable of omen For good or evil, answered hatted's plea; For frienda thy hand, and for the conquered foemen A Brother-Soldier's tacit chivalry.

And fared the Land the worse for thine endeavor To fill with Acts unspoken Duty's part? A modest here she had known thee, ever, And for thy motives took thee to her heart.

The placeman's clanger rising to her hearing.
From thee to tear the State's potential scroll,
Her voice responsive, mighty and unfearing.
Again acclaimed thee at the Capitol.

so trusted twice, when Sage and Knave, combinin, Had sought the fall with threat and witiese jibe And sophist Spicen had brought to the defining The renal newsman's dastard distribe;

Let finger touch the record's line revealing One deed thine honor's conscience should stone; If friends were false, then thine the honest feeling. And theirs the sin that made the shame their own.

Thy hand had wrought full many a noble action, To hide what simple faith was erring there, Had not the fell, ambitious mask of Faction Turned stone before thee in the Senate's chair.

No gain thou hast of wealth—save for thy Nation Of Gold to make her pledge and promise good; Thou goest forth from thankless cares of station, By thine own friends scarce justly understood.

But these the glories bringing fame upon thee In future years, in clearer majesty; The patriot a truth, the soldier's might that won thee The heart of Lincoln and the sword of Lee.

## Select Storp.

## THE SETTLER'S ESCAPE.

There are many incidents connected with the early settlement of Kentucky, that have not as yet been touched upon by the sketch-writer or the novelist, much as has been written of those days; and the following adventure, which we now give to the reader, is one of those that have for so long a time lain buried, and now for the first time brought before the gaze of the great

Among those that regarded themselves as liv-Among those that regarded themselves as living within the confines of Hoonesboro, though so far from the station that bere the name of its founder as to be almost entirely unprotected by it, was a settler known by the name of Dick Turner. He had built his cabin on the very outskirts of the settlements, and with his wife and three children, had for two years lived in peace and quietness, numolested by the savages that were at all times in greater or less numbers

some manner, and gratement and quietness, numolested by the savages that were at all times in greater or less numbers abroad on the war-path.

Their nearest neighbor was half a mile away down the river, out of sight and hearing; and, had it not been for the smoke that every morning curled above the tree-tops, one would not have knewn, standing in the door-way of Dick Turner's cabin, that'this was the only settlement for miles around, for on every side was the forest, unbroken and soletin as in the days before Daniel Boone led the first party of hardy adventurers over the Cumberland Mountains.

One afternoon, the last of August, as Dick was at work in his "clearing," (and, as it chanced, at a point affar from the cabin as was possible for him to be without being in the forest), he was startled by the sudden appearance of half a dozen Indians, hideous with war-paint, who surrounded him almost before he could spring and grasp his rifle, that he always carried into the hield when at work.

Startled by their sudden appearance, he made a motion towards it; but a heavy hand was laid upon his shoulder, and its owner said, in broken English, "White man go with us."

"No." and Dick, looking him full in the face. "Can't do that; much work to do."

And he pointed at what he had been doing, and then casting a wistful glance at his rifle, which was now in the hands of one of the savage, so that only a few straggling monobecams found their though the trectopa. No Indian was yet in sight; though the trectopa. No Indian was yet in sight; though the trectopa. No Indian was yet in sight; though the trectopa. No Indian was yet in sight; though they were scattered on every side through the trectopa. No Indian was yet in sight; though they were scattered on every side through the trectopa. No Indian was a casity sufficiently large for him to force him has been do hand to force him has been being more than to following the trail made. A large tree touch the force him, and as he passed the trunk, be saw there was a casity sufficiently

which was now in the hands of one of the savages.

"Come," said the savage, the one who appeared to be the leader, as well as the only one who knew a word of English. "White man must go."

Dick glanced towards the cabin, and saw his wife standing in the doorway, apparently in greet alarm at his situation. The savages saw her; and after a word or two between themselves, three of them started in that direction.

Unperceived by his captors, Dick made a sign that his wife fortunately understood, and she disappeared within, closing the door in such a manner that the savages failed to obtain admittance, as Dick saw, to his great joy, whon, after trying it for a few moments, they hastily returned and joined the others.

Evidently small in point of numbers, they cared not to waste time that would be necessary for a siege; so they had desisted from their efforts to make captives of the woman and children.

e position as when confined. But the Indi-only stretched himself a little, and then was

dy so.

He remembered his pocket-knife, and that he had given to his boy to play with, upon going out to work, the afternoon of his captivity. If he had it now, how quick he would be a free

ing soundly. A moment more, and he was lying with the cords cut from his limbs, with none of

twig, he knew, would betray him to the watchful ears of those about him.

On his feet at last, he stepped over the sleeping savage whose knife he held in his hand, and
slowly approached the Indian by whose side his
rifle was lying. That he did not mean to leave
behind, and he would need it for his own protection, and to procure food with, before he
would regain the settlement. Stooping down,
his hand was upon it; when the savage, awakened by the slight motion he made, essayed to
spring to his feet.

the knife be still held in his hand into his breast, and he fell back with a deep groan.

All caution was now needless, for every sav-

age was awakened, and snatching up his rifle, Dick sprang out into the forest, followed by a war-whoop from the lips of every red-skin.

A moment only was required to show them the situation, and to shake off the sleep that hung heavily on their eyelids. They saw their dead comrade on the ground, and caught a glimpse of their prisoner, as he sprang away. Then, with another fierce war-whoop breaking from their throats, they started in pursuit.

Dick's blood ran cold, as he heard the shouts that rang through the forest; and well he knew that, if he again fell into their hands, he need expect no mercy, for they would avenge the death of their comrade by the most fiendish of tortures.

tortures.

For half a mile, about the same distance was kept between them; and then, in spite of all his efforts, they gained upon him, and he knew that in a few minutes more he would be in their power, unless he could manage to deceive them in some manner, and get them on conther track.

The part of the forest he was now in was very dense, so that only a few straggling monobeams found their way here and there through the tree-tops. No Indian was yet in sight; though they were scattered on every side throughout the forest, trusting more to the sense of hearing than to following the trail made. A large tree lay on the ground before him, and as he passed the trunk, he saw there was a cavity sufficiently large for him to force his body into it.

This was the hiding-place he sought, and he at once availed himself of it. Placing his riffe in before him, he forced his way in for a distance of perhaps twenty feet, where he lay per-

The settler again gave way to despair, which was angmented a moment after, as the savage gave a shrill whoop, to call his companions. Then he knew too well that his retreat was discovered; but he lay perfectly quiet, hoping, against his better judgment, that he might yet succeed in escaping.

In a few moments he knew, by the sound of feet, that the savages were all together; and he heard a consultation, not one word of which he could understand; but he was not long left in suspense as to what they had agreed upon. He heard some at work at the entrance of the trunk, while others were heaping brushwood above him; and he knew, by this, that his hiding-place was discovered, and that the savages intended to here him site inside the tree.

his back, in such a manner that he found it impossible to use them in the least. They had been very considerate of his confort; and he determined, by appearing as cheerful as possible, to drive away from their minds any thoughts they might have of any unwillingness to accompany them, so that his chances of escape might be better, though their suspicions were constantly on the alert.

In this manner the day passed, and with the first shades of evening, they made preparations to eucamp. A fire was made—as they seemed to consider themselves so far from the settlements, that they need fear no danger from the whitesand a couple of the party soon brought in game enough to afford them a generous suppor.

This cooked and partaken of, they all lay down to rest, Dick with a savage on either side of him, so close that he could not stir without their being aware of the motion; and, as an extitle integrate and the presentation, they had bound his feet together as tightly as his wrists, and the prison of the party with a stranger from the white-and the could not stir without their being aware of the motion; and, as an excitation possible. The count of the party soon brought in game enough to afford them a generous suppor.

This cooked and partaken of, they all lay down to rest, Dick with a savage on either side of him, so close that he could not stir without their being aware of the motion; and, as an excitation are the same that the proporties to his breast, he waited for fort. The Tilde was ellected in the later than the proporties to his breast, he waited for fort. The Tilde have the layer as the later than the proporties to later the proporties of the party soon brought in game enough to afford them a generous support.

Another semartable action in which Tilden as the later to appear the proporties to his breast, he waited for fort. The Tilden was estate, and uncertainty the party of the party as his writes, and the creation in the first the proporties to the party of t

At that instant, the report of a rifle rang out, as if from the centre of the fire, startling them back again; but the next moment, the one of them who had been examining the end of the tree, that as yet was untouched by the fire, exclaimed, "Quick, boys! tear away the fire. He is in this trunk, and the red-skins were rossting him alive."

him alive."
With a will, the brands were scattered in the forest, and in a few moments Dick was hauled out, more dead than alive, though not much burnt; and afterwards, whenever he told his story, he always said that his rifle saved his life, the heat causing it to be discharged just at the

# Miscellany.

A FIELD ON BOTH SIDES OF THE PENCE. BY W. A. CHOFUT.

If w. A. Chort.

I have watched the progress of this [Electoral Commission] bill with intense interest; for while I thought it was unquestionably within the competence of Congress. I was sure that it was a just and honorable actilement, and the best method of escaping from an impending calcentry. When, on Wednesday night, the Senate sat to debate this question, I watched with an anxiety which I cannot express for the flag which floated over its chamber, to see if it was still flying. There it floated all through the night, until daylight came, and as the sum rose over the answ, lighting up this Capitol from bestement to dome, the flag was furied, and I knew that the day was won. (Loud applause)—Speech of D. D. Frield, January 27.

Noted has bringed the fillbusters in denouncing the Elec-

I saw a statesman, stalwart and commanding.
Early one more upon a balcony standing.
His face was rapt; he climbed upon a barrel,
Unconcolous of his incomplete apparel;
The sun was rising, and the breeze beginning
To fan his unprotected underplaning.
And still he winced not; patriet fire was burning
Within his asper eyes, as, quickly torning.
He naw far off the Sensie flag uplifted;
He shivered, yabled his gazzanat recent time, shift
To the left leg his perilous position.
And thus expressed his fervent recognition:

"Hail thou! All hail! All hail, thou gorgeons significations and flowery flag of stare!

Now, now, indeed, art thou ablaze with light, Thy field cerulean and thy crimon bare. All hail! Thy ray doth disalpate the night, And turn to harmony fraternal jare!

Hail thou! Auspicious emblem of the truth—Prophetic symbol of the winning horse—Now Sammy will be President, foresoth, And in his Cabinet—some—one—of—course!

All hail! All hail! We've got 'em! Hence, all hail! All hail! We've got 'em! Hence, all All bail! All bail! We've got 'em! Hence, all bail! All bail! They cave! Here's to you! All bail! All bail, all bail, all bail, all bail, all bail!

I passed that very house a month thereafter.
And, on the sidewalk hearing stifled laughter,
I looked, and lo! another speech impending!
That form irste was from the balloony banding;
Clinched was his fiet, and frantic was his manual
As force he shock it at the Senate banner:

"A feel! A feel! A feel! Ob, what a feel!

I put my faith in thee, thou speckled rag,
And her who hold at thee up, the painted tool
Some call a "Geddean," but I call a Hag!
Thou weven frand! These poisoner of the nir!
These legrees light on the Seconds wall!
Perfidious fee of everything that's fair—
Oh, for a little hele in which to craw!!
Oh, for a day with Tweed—the man who spends
Thousands to win the heart I gave to thee!
I went back on my party and my friends—
If T.Iden's busted, then I'm D.—D."

Again I left him fariously out-pouring His tale of wos, appealing, pleading, rearing; The name of "Walls" resounded in the habble, Alse, of Hampton, Pinkston, Watta, and Gabble And when he took in vain the name of Bradley, I saw that he was feeling dreasing of

DEPTHUT SAMEY.

large for him to force his body into it.

This was the hiding-place he sought, and he tonce availed himself of it. Pincing his rifle in before him, he forced his way in for a distance of perhaps twenty feet, where he lay perfectly quiet, though almost afraid the beating of his heart would befray him to his enemies.

Hardly was he asfely ensecuted, when he heard the foetsteps of the Indians, as they harrised by. In a few moments, they had died away; and for the first time since be had plunged the knife into the breast of the savage, he experienced a sensation of relief.

Still, he knew that he could remain where he was but a few moments, mill assured that they had all passed by; for ere long they would discover their mistake, and return to look for his trail. He must emerge; and, by striking out in an opposite direction from that which he had been pursuing, he hoped to elade pursuit.

Five, ten minutes passed, and Dick was on the point of emerging from his hiding-place, when he was startled by the sound of a foetstep above his bead. An Indian was walking along the trunk, and he could hardly fail to see the cavity and the signshe had made in forcing an entrance to his hiding-place.

The settler again gave way to despair, which was augmented a moment after, as the savage gave a shrill whoop, to call his companions. pen in town, I would recommend that they call on the old gentleman and administer consolation. He might give them a history of his life—a his-tory which I am compelled to abridge, notwith-standing its importance.

Samuel J. Tilden was born at New Lebauon,

Samuel J. Tilden was born at New Lebanon, and on the 9th of this month was sixty-three. Unfortunately the celebration of his birthday was omitted. His brother Moses became a tiller of the ground, and made "extracte." Sam. became a lawyer, and was in himself an "extract"—that is, the extract of Democracy, which can be best perfected in this Democratic city.

for a siege; so they had desisted from their efforts to make captives of the woman and children.

"Come," said the savage, laying his hand on his captive's shoulder; and Duck, who had felt his beart rise that his loved ones were left behind, went almost cheerfully into the forest, in which the shadows of night were already beginning to gather, casting only one backward glance at his home, to wonder when he would see it again.

Then he resolutely put his face forward for the fatter that he might easing an only one hackward death; yet, as he walked between his captors, and the shadows grew desper almost him, a bope was in his beart that he might easing. The first his would not come to his relief, until the sattler. Evidently they feared pursuit, and stopped not for rest of rood until the sate was as soon high, the next day. Then, as if feeling as bort high, the next day. Then, as if feeling as bort high, the next day. Then, as if feeling as our, they had a long halt, made a fire, and our per laws than the start was a long and weary one to the settler. Evidently they feared pursuit, and altopped not for rest of rood until the sate was abour high, the next day. Then, as if feeling as our, they had a long halt, made a fire, and our per laws the manipulation of the number shooting a deer, they cooked and enjoyed a plentific frepast.

Thus far, the savages had need him well, only taking the precaution to bind his hands behind taking the precaution to bind his hands behind In 1841, just after the defeat of Van Buren, a spruce and lively young lawyer made his appearance here, taking an office in Pine street, which is next to Wall, and this atmosphere of speculation, trickery and frand, he has breathed for more than thirty years. He was active as a politician, and in 1846, was elected to the Constitutional Convention. As a lawyer he was shrewd, adriot, ingenious, and of course successful, and it was his good fortune to obtain the patronage of some ophlent institutions which gave him wealth. He was retained in the richest cause ever tried in this State, (that is), as well as the most prefracted in point of duration.

A COAL FIGHT.

### THE PORRST TREE.

Friar and forester, lovi and slave.
Lie mouldering aide by side.
In the drammions show of a nameless grave.
Where reveiling earth-worms hide:
And Reho no longer waken at the sound
Of bugle or verper chime:
For casele and convent are try bound.
By the rut home hand of time.

But gentle and few, with the atout old tree. Have the spailer's dealings been; And the brook, as of old, is obser and free, And the turf beneath as grees. Thus nature has scattered on every hand Her leasons, since earth began; And long may her sylvan teacher stand. A check to the pride of man.

### PRESIDENT R. B. HAYES.

these duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocable principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our country. At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments, which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the

this sort of writing is extremely say, and gives an imprompted imitation of the World's style:

"This is the sort of people who would like to make Presidents in the year of diagrace, 1877:
John Merrissey, "Col." W. T. Pelton, gambler, (Secretary,)

Relly (\$2,000.) Bees Kelly,
Patrick. Eph Holland,
Grower, Cronic's nesse,
D. Dudley Field (Tweed's Bill Hawitt ("seven Tombe lawyer), more minutes").

And this is the sort of President they would make:

S. J. Tilden, (Income-tax perjurer, Ralirond wreeker, pleader of steatute of limitation to evade just debta, and the investor of one million dollars in the pool for the Presidency).

If it had only been a gime of seven-up for the Presidency, things would not have been as bid!; but it is a game of sight to seven-up.—World.

"HAYES" life," asys his friends, "is an para se a woman's." Enc there's a difference beyond.

Beston Past. THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH.

Hail to the lone old forest tree.

Though past his leafy prime!
A type of England's past is he—
A tale of her olden time.

He has seen her sons, for a thousand years.
Around him rise and fall;
But well his green old age he wears,
And still survives them all.

The Norman Baron his steed has reined,
And the pilgrim his journey stayed;
And the toll-worn serf brief respite gain.
In his broad and pleasant shade.
The friar and forester loved it well;
And hither the journd horn,
And the soloum tone of the respec hell.
On the evening breeze was borne.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Fri.LOW CITIZENS: We have assembled to re-peat the public ceremonial begun by Washing-ton, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time honored custom which marks the commence-ment of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to amounce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of these duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocable principles or measures of administra-

foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local government can be built up, and not otherwise.

In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests hose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fall into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question government or no government, of social order, and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the Nation is desply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow citizens and fellow men, to whom the interests of the common country and the common humanity are dear.

The aweaping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of 4,000,000 of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting a problem of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general government—the anthor of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, franght with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the untional government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the pople it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. The crits which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or romedied by the united and harmonions efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard. And, while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the co

# that we may not have merely a united North or a united South, but a united country.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I ask the attention of the public to the para-mount necessity of reform in our civil service— a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in sevpractices of so called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in several departments of our government, but a change of the system of appointments itself is the reform that shall be a thorough, radical and complete return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They never expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untersiched and the performance of his duties estimated of members of Congress as being estitled in any respect to control of such appointments. The fact that both political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave a prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as an expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support.

The President of the United States of necessi-

their unreserved support.

The President of the United States of necessity owes his election to office to the suffrage and zelous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with ardor and regard, as of easential importance, the principles of their party organization; but he should strive to be always mindfed of the feet that indful of the fact that he serves his party best he serves his country best.

In furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other respects, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution, prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding re-elec-

With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The

of peace and mntual good offices with all nations of the world.

THE LATE CONTEST.

Fellow citizans, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which assaulty attends such a contest intreasured by the excitement which assaulty attends such a contest intreasured. The circumstances were perhaps in no respect extraordinary, save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the country it has been decemed beet, in view of the country it has been decemed beet, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members all of them men of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberation enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general individual wary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated, in every instance where matters of dispute are made subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Haman judgment is never unerving, and is rearly regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the law, no loss than the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is next on animity in public sentiment—that conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general equipment, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nations and individuals are sha

INFORMATION WANTED .- To the Editor of the INFORMATION WANTED.—To the Editor of the Enginer: Please state in your paper, to morrow, which State Mr. Carpenter represented in Congress last?

[Mr. Carpenter represented Iowa in the Senate.—Ed. Enquirer.

Lord, Lord, how this world is given to lying! Though Matt is representing ten thousand disfranchised Pelicans before the tribunal foolery, Wisconsin claims him still.—Chicago Tribuse.

It is well to bear in mind, in the midst of the present general rejoicing over the favorable out the f

SOLOMON RAY.

BY EUGENE J. HALL.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1,027.

A hard, close man was Solomon Ray; Nothing of value he gave away; He hoarded and saved, And he pinched and shaved; And the more he had, the more he craved.

The hard-carned dollars he toiled to gain, Brought him little but care and pain; For little he spent, And all that he leat, He made it bring him twenty per cent.

This was the life of Solomon Ray.
The years went by, and his hair grew gray.
His cheeks grew thin.
And his heart within.
Grew hard as the dollars he worked to win.

But he died one day, as all men must, For life is beeting, and man but dust; And the heirs were gay, That hid him away; This was the end of Solomon Ray.

They quarreled now, who had little cared For Sciences Ray while his life was spared; His lands were sold. And his bard-carned gold All went to the lawyers, I am told.

Yet men will pinch, and chest, and save. Nor carry their treasures beyond the grave: All their gold, some day. Will meit away. Like the selfish savings of Solomon Ray.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

THE NAMBY LETTERS. The Residents of the Corners, Enraged at the Action of the Joint Commission, Meet and Resolve.

# CONFEDRIT X ROADS,

WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,

Wich is in the State by Kentucky, Febouary 17, 1877.

The die is cast. The deed is dum. After the sooperhooman efforts by Tiblen and Morrissey to give the peeple a reform (laverment, a unconstooshiel and partizan triboonal hez countid the yoosurper Haze into the Presidenshel cheer, and the post offices is to be continyood in the poseshum uv the Radikels. We can't help it.—Tiblen can't help it.—Tiblen can't help it.—Tiblen can't help it.—Tiblen can't help it. Tiblen dun his best to purify and reform—no man livin ever made more sacrifices in the intrest uv a pure Guverment than he did. He paid over \$8,000 to buy up one Electer in Oregon, and he spent over \$3,000,000 in buyin up voters in other se,000 to buy up one Electer in Oregon, and he spent over \$3,000,000 in buyin up voters in other States. Ef, after that, the ijee uv reform in the Government failed, his skirts is clear. The country kin go to the dogs, but he is giltless. He wood uv spent more money, bed ther bin any place to spend it in to advantage.

The news uv the ackshen uv the Commishing the forces in the description of the commishing the forces in the commission of the commission of

The news av the ackshen av the Commisha plunged the Corners into despare, immejitly. Bascom sed he mite ez well make a assinement to wanst and quit, for ouless he cood git sum reddy money out av the holders av fedrel posishens, ther waz no ase in keepin his bar open. Continyood chargin waz altogether too heroic for him. And the indiguasha av them ez expectid fedrel appintments waz terrible. They didn't say much, but ther waz that compresha av the hip, that ominous silence ez they took ther drinks, that ment more than mere words.

We met to consider the sityoonshen, the nite the nooze reached us, and stirrin speeches waz made by me and the others.

made by me and the others.

The follerin resolooshens waz offered:
Wareas, The only objick uv the Jint Commishn
waz to declare Tilden electrid; and

waz to declare Tilden electid; and
Wareas, Ef that wazn't the objick, wat was
the ass av hovin a Jint Commishus at all, ez
Ferry cood jist as easy declare the eleckshan av
Haze ez the Jint Commishu; and,
Wareas, The Jint Commishu ain't jest eggsactly wat the Dimocrisy expected it wood be; therfore, be it

ly wat the Dimocrisy expension of the force be it Resolved. That the aeshen uv Jodge Davis, in acceptin a sect in the Senit from Illinoy, wich preventid him from goin into the Jint Commishu, deserves the reprobashen uv every troo Dimocrat, pervided, Judge Davis wood hev voted, first, last, and all the time, in a unpartizan way, with the Dimekratic members, of he hed gone onto the commishu. Ef he woodn't hev done this, it is the any difference, and this resolooshen

goes for nuthin,

Resolved, That the ackshen uv Dimekratic
members uv the Commishn, in stickin like wax to members uv the Commishn, in stickin like wax to the Dimekratic view nv the case, in a unparti-san way, and never under any circumstances votin with the Radikel members, meets the ap-proval uv every Dimekrat in the land. The Corners sez: Well dun, good and faithful serv-ants," and ef we kin raise money enff for another struggle for reform, we shell say to em, "G up higher."

Resolved, That the ackshen uv the Republikin members uv the Commishn, in votin every time

Esselved, That the ackshen uv the Republikin members uv the Commisha, in votin every time in akkordance with the wishes uv ther party, deserves the severest reprehenshun av the peeple. Ther blind partizanship—ther inability to raise therselves above the level uv Republikinism—ther stubborn refoosals to vote with the Dimecrisy, and let Tilden and reform slide throe, shakes our confidence in human macher, and makes us trimble for the Republic. The Corners, with one voice, pints the fluger uv scorn at em, and withers em by declarin it hez no longer any confidence in em.

makes us trimble for the Republic. The Corners, with one voice, pints the fuger uv scorn at em, and withers em by declarin it hez no longer any confidence in em.

Resolved, That ez the commisha waza't put up ez the Corners wantid it, and ez its decishen heza't bin wat the Corners wants, the Corners demands that it to wanst dissolve, holdin that with Bradley outo it, it waz consessed in sin and brot forth in iniquity, and that it is unconstitooshnel, anyway, and subversive uv the dearest rites uv the Amerikin peeple.

Resolved, That ez the decisha waza't wat we expected, we don't consider ourselves bound by it; we demand uv our Representatives in Congris that they ignore it altogether, and perceed, to wanst, to declare Tilden and Reform electid, and inogerate him at all hazards.

Resolved, That the Corners pledges itself to send to the tentid feeld, in the support uv Congris, every able-bodied Dimekrat who will go, pervided the Dimekratic Nashnel Committy will send free passes to Washinton, and sich clothin ez will enable em to make a proper and decent appearance in society. Pantaloons and shoes shood come first. And by this resoloushen the Corners pledges itself unreservedly to gore.

Resolved, That hevin exhausted all efforts for a peeceable eleckshum nv Tilden and Reform, we hist our flag, with the words onto it, "Tilden and Reform or Blood."

Resolved, That it is the sollum convickshen uv the Corners that any Government not in the hands uv the Dimocrisy is unconstooshnel, and we refouze to pay any taxes to support any sich. These resoloushens wax agoin to be past townst, ez all rezoloushens with 1 offer are, but I red em over twict. "Frends," I sed, "this is the sollumist time we ever hed. These resoloushens was any from yoor homes, and set yoo ail in front uv the battle. Are yoo prepared for this? Pause afore you vota."

"Soljers in this holy war git shoes and trousis, and three square meals a day, don't they?" was the response from all parts uv the house.

"Undontedly," wuz my aner.

"Then fine for a propa

"Then, our voices is for war in the coz uv the Constituenth," was the youngimus response. "Enroll us to wunst, and send on the supplies."

Ther sin't a more patriotic people in the country than the Corners. When the Corners rise, tyrants may well trimble. The resoloosheus was tyrants may well trimble. The resoloosheus was the ackahen uv our Representatives.

PETROLEUM V. NASSY, Ex-Reformer.

PETROLEUM V. NASSY, Ex-Reformer.

A Hir at Little Rhody.—Even Mr. Evarts, in the midst of his weighty argument before the tribunal that decided who shall be the next Peesident; stopped to have a good-natured fling at Rhode Island. Being reminded that in that State, in case of vacancies in the electoral college, the Legislature could be summoned to fill the places, he said that might do for Rhode Island, where the Governor could stand in the door of the Executive Mansion, and blow a horn to call together the Legislature, but it would not be practicable in a State with the territorial extent of Oregon.

Triners has lost all confidence in astrology, since the "seven stars" in the commission went back on him. Who can hind the awest influences of the Pleindes, and loosen the bands of Oregon !—N. Y. Graphic.

be better, though their suspicions were constantly on the alert.

In this manner the day passed, and with the
first shades of evening, they made preparations
to encamp. A fire was made—as they seemed to
consider themselves so far from the settlements,
that they need fear no danger from the whites—
and a couple of the party soon brought in game
enough to afford them a generous supper.

Thus cooked and partaken of, they all lay
down to rest. Dick with a savage on either side
of him, so close that he could not stir without
their being aware of the motion; and, as an extra precaution, they had bound his feet together
as tightly as his wrists, and the prisoner's heart
began to sink writhin him as it had not done before; for he saw, while thus bound, no possible
chance of escape offered to him.

A couple of hours passed; and still Dick had
not closed his eyes. One after another of the
savages dropped off, as he knew by their hard,
regular ineathing, until at last he was the only
one of the group who was not asleep.

Oh! if his hands were only free, how soon he
would be at liberty again!

He pulled upon the thongs with all his power,
until they cut deep into the flesh, like the keen
edge of a knife; and at last, to his great joy, he
found that the knot that held his left hand hal
slipped a little. Another strain, and it moved
a little further; and with another, it was parted
so far asunder that, with trifling exection, he
pulled his hand through.

The savage lying on the left side of him moved; and he kny perfectly motionless, almost holding his breath, with his hand under him in the
same position as when confined. But the Indian only stretched himself a little, and then was

off to sleep again.

Dick now went to work to free his other hand; but the knot was drawn so hard that, even with the help of the other, he found it impossible to do so.

man!
The moon had risen, and was shining down through the branches of the trees, and he saw its rays glittering on the blade of a knife in the belt of the savage that had so recently moved.
It was a desperate undertaking, but his situation required desperate measures.
With the utmost cautian he stretched out his liberated hand, and slowly drew the knife from its resting place. The Indian never stirred, and his deep breathing told Dick that he was sleeping soundly. A moment more, and he was lying

the savages wiser for his motions.

Now came the most difficult part of the operation—to rise to his feet and get beyond the confines of the camp-fire, without awakening any of his sentors. of his captors.

But Dick proved equal to the emergency.
Slowly, and with the atmost caution, he rose upon his hands and knees. The snapping of a twig, he knew, would betray him to the watch-

spring to his feet.

That action cost him his life, for Dick planged

With only a few paces the start, he knew he had not much chance of escape; but, slim as it was, he determined to make the best possible For half a mile, about the same distance was

death.

Higher and higher rose the red flames, as the savages worked stendily for the death of their victim; but it was so fated that theirs was to

be accomplished first.

A lond report and a volley of bullets came ringing through the leaves, and the five savages fell to rise no more.

The next moment, a dozen of Dick's neighbers from the settlement, who had been in pursuit all the past day and night, rushed forward, and an exclamation of disappointment fell from their lips, as they saw nothing of the ebject of their search.

At that instant the report of a rifle rang out.

Field has joined the filibusters in denouncing the Elec-toral Commission, and is doing all be can to impude the election of a President.—Dispatch from Washington, Fro-

I came away: this champion of the nation Was in the agony of gastleulaties, And from the windows of the neighboring because Ploated faint voices, "Oh, put on your treeses!"

How Samuel Borano Great-The Law Cases in which He West Sorcess-His Personal Traits and Appearance-His Besidence in Gramercy Park, Stc. Special Correspondence of the Cinci

ADVENT TO NEW YORK.

Another remarkable action in which Tildon served with great success was the Bardell-Curningham case. He was employed by the Bardell-bairs to oppose Mrs. Cunningham's claim in the murdered many estate, and succeeded in his effort. That Tildon is an able heaver he lying been admitted. He have manurable despect of fineses and ingenuity, and know how to manipulate a case in the most advantageous manner. His legal habits, however, are those of Wall Street, and his principles have been shaped by the influences which surround that centre of artiful dodgery and frand. Hence such a man must be unsuited for an office of untional importance. Statesmanship and Wall Street finesse are strictly incompatible.

In personal appearance, the "great defeated" stands about five feet three inches high. He has of late years become stonter, but at best is a small man. His hair is gray, and he shows the inevitable anxiety which attends such a life. His face, however, often has a smooth look, and his large, prominent eyes are his best feature. He is among the light weights of this city, and may be scored at 130 pounds, or perhaps a trifle more.

. Mr. Tilden's bachelor life has never been ex-plained. The report of matrimonial disappoint-ment has been rife, and this may be correct. He ment has been rife, and this may be correct. He is the only bachelor of note in the legal profession sines the death of James T. Brady. His house is handsomely furnished, and is kept by his sister, Mrs. Pelton. Her son, William A. Pelton, is a young lawyer, who may grow into practice, but as yet has not now a name. No doubt he has great expectations from Uncle Samuel's estate, for the latter is estimated from \$500,000 to a round million.

on one great expectations from Sololy.

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RETROSPECT.

It is a curious fact that Tilden is the first Presidential candidate since the days of Martin Van Buren, who, like him, was a tricky lawyer, like him, also, was a native of Columbia County, N. Y., and like him, was defeated by a Buckeye candidate. Twice has the genius of Ohio delivered the Union from the Democratic demagagines of New York. As Tilden is now forever laid on the shelf, we may look at some of the associations connected with his life. When he cause to this city his foreunner. Van Buren, was just the shelf, we may look at some of the associations connected with his life. When he came to this city his forerunner, Van Buren, was just about to retire from office. He, no doubt, saw the grand procession which in this city celebrated the obsequies of Harrison, in which the larouche that contained Van Buren was a counjieuons feature. In that day Marcus Morton, in Massachusetts; George M. Dallas, in Pennsylvania, and Silas Wright, in this State, were prominent Democrats. In this city, Lorento B. Sheppard, Mike Walsh, Isaish Rynders, and Alderman Purdy were rulers of the party, but are all dead except Rynders, who lives in New Jersey, and is now an old man. Tilden has, as a politician, opposed a nuble array of Presidential candidates, including Clay, Taylor, Scott, Lincoln, and Grant, and now finds himself defeated in an unexpected unanner while seeking the same office. Tilden has seen one generation of Democrate pass away, and another come on the stage just as he is about to leave it, and he can not but notice that the nature is unchanged. He has enjoyed the huzzas of the "short boys," the "dead rabbita," and all the blackguardism of the metropolis, but he finds at last that the Nomesis evoked by an evil life has turned upon him, nutil he can asy with Macbeth—

"And be those juggling flends no more believed.
That patter with us in a double sense;
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope." Such in the rise and fall of the great defeated, as it has been noted by

THE KNICKERBOCKER BROTHERS.

Easy to Do.—The New York World is fond of making this kind of a raid on its opponents:

"This is the sort of people who make Presidents in the year of diagrace, 1877:

J. Madison Wells,

Kenner, Rumseller,

Kenner, Rumseller,

Kenner, Rumseller,

M. M., do.

8. Cameron & Son, jobbers, W. P. Kellogg,

Marcus Stesrus,

D. H. Chamberlain,

Eliza Pinkston.

And this is the sort of President they make: D. H. Chamberlain, Eliza Pinkston.

And this is the sort of President they make:
r. h. hayes."

The Indianapolis Journal demonstrates that
this sort of writing is extremely easy, and gives
an imprompta imitation of the World's style:

"This is the sort of people who would like to
make Presidents in the year of diagrace, 1877:
John Morrissey, "Col." W. T. Pelton,